

The Middletown Transcript

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MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1918

PRICE THREE CENTS

BACK TO SIMPLE LIFE

Food Administrator Hoover Gives This Advice

PRACTICE FOOD CONSERVATION

Wilmington, Delaware, January 17, 1918.
"Go back to the simple life, be contented with simple food, simple pleasures, simple clothes. Work hard and pray hard. Eat, work, recreate and sleep. Do it all courageously. "We have a war to win."

HERBERT HOOVER.

If every one in this country would follow the above suggestion by Food Administrator Hoover there would be plenty of meat, wheat, sugar and fat to supply our armies abroad and enough to keep our allies from starving.

Despite the fact that they are compelled to do hard manual labor, mechanics and laborers of Delaware are doing their bit to win the war in building ships and making munitions, but they must aid by conserving the foods that are absolutely necessary for our soldiers and our allies.

Hotels, restaurants and boarding houses of Wilmington are having beefless days on Tuesdays, wheatless days on Wednesdays, and porkless days on Saturdays and are now planning one meal each day without meat of any character. This request of the Food Administration also applies to rural Delaware to be equally as patriotic. In this conservation program the boarding houses and hotels must have the co-operation of their patrons. The man or woman who asks for meat on a meatless day has a suspicion cast upon them in the eyes of the waiter. The answer usually is that there is no meat being served.

What the mechanics of Wilmington are doing is best enthusiastically carried out in thousands of homes in Delaware. Housewives are almost solidly behind the Hoover program. The question, what are you doing?

Are you having meatless and wheatless and porkless days? What the skilled labor of the larger cities are conserving is a patriotic work that the agriculturist should follow. The food conservation program is meant for farmers and grangemen as well as for the city labor man. French, English, Italian and our own experts tell us food conservation is necessary if this war is to be won.

Now is the time for every good eater to come to the aid of his country.

In the matter of food substitution is not starvation.

The Food Administration asks you for the former in order to avoid the latter.

Remember, that being a slave to your eating habits is one way of helping the Kaiser and prolonging the war. The proper study of mankind (just now) is the food question.

Meatless days and wheatless days are sure steps towards fightless days.

Practice food conservation for the sake of your stomach, for the sake of your pocketbook, for the sake of your country, or for any other reason, but BE SURE YOU DO IT!

LOAN ASSO. COMPLETED

At the meeting held Saturday, Feb. 2d, at the Bureau of Labor, Wilmington, the New Castle Farm Loan Association was completed. Applications were made for loans aggregating approximately \$60,000.

It is very gratifying to note how the farmers of the county are responding and taking advantage of the government loans. Judging from the spirit demonstrated over the County and at the meeting Saturday, the Farm Loan Association will develop into one of the most important organization in the County in the promoting of better farm houses. There is no doubt that it will be the means of many a tenant farmer owning his own farm, erecting better buildings and buying better stock.

When the merits of the Farm Loan is understood, it is obvious why it appeals to the practical farmer. It is a long time loan which enables the farmer to buy a farm or erect buildings or drain his farm; investments which bring returns slowly but investments which bring returns certainly and with big interest. It is a loan backed by the Government, a loan with which one per cent of the face value of the principle plus the interest can be paid off annually, and in a period of 36 years the principle will be absorbed.

The following are the officers elected: President—A. J. Coverdale, 15 W. 9th St., Wilmington, Del.; Vice Pres.—J. J. Sharp, Christiana, Del.; Secy & Treas.—Geo. L. Townsend, Ford Bldg., Wilmington, Del.

Loan Committee—Walter S. Money, Townsend, Del.; J. S. Spruance, 2210 Gilpin Ave., Wilmington, Del.; J. J. Sharp, Christiana, Del.

Board of Directors: Martin S. Smith, Ford Bldg., Wilmington, Del.; Thomas Manns, Newark, Del.; Thomas Jefferies, Stanton, Del.; Walter S. Money, Townsend, Del.; J. S. Spruance, 2210 Gilpin Ave., Wilmington, Del.

Any farmer of New Castle County who is interested in the County Loan Association will kindly address the Secretary-Treasurer, George L. Townsend, Ford Bldg., Wilmington, or the County Agent at Newark.

DELAWARE COLLEGE

The Women's College is taking her part in the nation wide campaign to have 75 per cent. of all students in the United States enlisted in some sort of Bible study. The aim is to have college men and women prepared to be leaders in rebuilding civilization after the war on the strong basis of Christian principles.

The colleges of this district had a conference at the University of Pennsylvania on January 21, to which the Women's College sent as delegates Professor Caudell and Miss Mary Mason.

The practice work of the Home Economics Department of the Women's College has this semester been placed under Smith-Hughes' supervision for permanent work. The Italian Neighborhood House in Wilmington has a class of eight girls in cooking, which meets once a week. The People's Settlement in Wilmington has an evening class of eight, also in cooking. In Newark the 11th grade of the High School has classes of cooking, serving and sewing; and the colored school has a class in sewing at their own schoolhouse. The teaching is done by the Seniors of the Women's College, under the personal supervision of Professor Myrtle V. Caudell, the head of the Home Economics Department.

GOVERN WHEAT SALES

The licensee dealing in wheat flour at wholesale should distribute the 70 per cent. of his requirements, purchased in accordance with Rule 27, through his customary markets and channels of distribution in such manner that each of his customers receives his fair share thereof and that during the three months' periods from February 1, 1918, to April 30, 1918, and from May 1, 1918, to July 31, 1918, no town, city, state, or district received from the licensee more than 70 per cent. of the amount it received in the corresponding three months' period in the year 1917. He should not seek new markets or channels of distribution, and sales of large quantities to new customers will be regarded prima facia as a violation of this rule.

The licensee dealing in wheat flour at wholesale shall not on and after February 24, 1918, sell to any person engaged in the business of baking bread or rolls any wheat flour, except whole wheat flour, unless the buyer purchases at the same time or the licensee satisfies himself that the buyer has purchased one pound of wheat flour substitutes for every four pounds of wheat flour purchased.

Parcel Post Sale

A Parcel Post Sale will be held by the Parent-Teacher Association in the Assembly Room of the School, Friday evening Feb. 15th. No cards have been sent out but it is hoped everyone interested in the welfare of the school will contribute one or more packages which can be sold at 10 cents, they can be sent direct to the school if desired. Come and spend an enjoyable evening.

ALASKA AS A BARGAIN

Only half a century ago the United States paid Russia the sum of \$7,200,000 and received for it the territory of Alaska. There were many who at the time opposed the purchase an' who, when it was consummated bewailed a useless and inexcusable waste of the public funds.

This year the Alaska salmon catch is valued at \$40,000,000, it will be of enormous use in solving the great problem of supplying America and her allies with food. Copper is one of the most important of all materials in the waging of modern war and there is now a copper shortage which is especially acute in the enemy countries, but which is also in the Allied camp. Alaska has immense deposits of copper. Coal also is one of the primary materials of modern warfare, and Alaska is full of coal, most of it as yet unlocated.

The acquisition of Helgoland by Germany—a stroke which made the submarine warfare possible—is the most striking example of territorial transfers which seemed of trivial importance at the time, but which subsequently were revealed as being big with import.

The case of Alaska, while somewhat striking, nevertheless, should have a high place in the same category—Charleston News and Courier.

Old Fashioned Winter

Little is heard these days from the man who usually complains that "the winters are not what they used to be when I was a boy." The present weather is amply satisfying in that regard, and it comes up to the high lights of the more severe seasons of by gone years have impressed upon the old inhabitant as the regular thing in his youthful days.

The winter really began last August, and it has been getting colder now and then. It may be remembered that we had ice in September. It will be very strange, indeed, if we do not have a long and cold winter.

Snow is in many ways an unpleasant feature of winter, but in some ways it is a decided benefit. In this case it is of great importance, as it furnishes a blanket to protect the all-important wheat crop.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mrs. Josephine High, of Philadelphia, has been visiting her sister—Mrs. W. A. Comegys.

Mrs. W. S. P. Combs has had for guests Misses Lotta and Alga Jester, of Ellendale.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank V. Richards, of Philadelphia, spent the week-end with relatives here.

Mr. J. Wallace Beaston, of Elizabeth City, N. C., was a visitor in town several days this week.

Mrs. J. Everett Walls and little son have returned from a visit with her sister in Philadelphia.

Mr. J. H. Vinyard, of Pensacola, Fla., visited his mother—Mrs. Elizabeth Vinyard Sunday.

Miss Lillian M. Miles, of Philadelphia, was entertained over the weekend by Miss Helen Manlove.

Miss Lottie Jolls was the guest of her brother Mr. John J. Jolls, Jr., in Wilmington over the weekend.

Mr. J. Ringgold Richards, of Clayton, spent Sunday with his parents Mr. and Mrs. George S. Richards.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Reed and daughter Elsie week-end guests of their daughter Mrs. Grover King, at Easton, Md.

Mr. George F. Wilson has just returned home after spending sometime with his sister Mrs. E. D. Hearne, of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Harry Dempsey and daughter Miss Pauline, of Wilmington, visited her parents Mr. and Mrs. George Echenhofer this week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Echenhofer announce the engagement of their daughter Louise, to Mr. Edward F. Gerstenberger, of Greenville, Texas.

Miss Anna E. Wilson has just returned home after spending two weeks in Baltimore and Washington, D. C., with friends and relatives.

Dr. G. B. Pearson, of Elkton, and Dr. Charles Pearson, of Boston, Mass., were Sunday guests of Mrs. M. H. Cochran and Mrs. Pearson.

Messrs. Ray Dickson, Bruce and Theodore Whitlock, of Wilmington, and Mr. Francis D. Pinder, of Chester, spent Sunday at their homes here.

Miss Olive Lockwood, of Wilmington, and Lieut. Merritt N. Lockwood, of Fort Meyer, Va., spent Sunday with their mother Mrs. Nellie C. Lockwood.

Mr. John E. Ginn, Mrs. Lawrence Reynolds, of Wilmington, and Miss Orra Spry, spent Sunday last at Camp Dix, the guests of Sergts. Delbert and John Gallagher.

Missionary Meeting

The regular business meeting of the Woman's Home and Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies was held last Saturday evening at the home of Mrs. E. G. Alice, on Crawford streets. Dr. E. W. Caswell had charge of the devotional exercises, after which routine business of each society was transacted.

It was the annual opening of the mite boxes of the Home auxiliary, which netted said society eight dollars. A very interesting program in charge of Mrs. S. J. Brockson was given, it was devoted especially to "mite box" work, etc.

The March meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. M. Burris; the devotional exercises will be in charge of Mrs. Burris, and the program in charge of Mrs. W. K. Betts. The hostesses of the evening, members of said societies living on Crawford street, served delicious home-made frozen custard, cake and mints during the social hour.

Abraham Lincoln

Lincoln—the greatest human in all history; the gentlest memory of our world; measured by dollars and cents a failure; weighed by commonsense, honest manliness and worth, a world standard.

Educated in the school of poverty, faceted by hardship, this ungainly curvaceous rider appeared grotesque and inconsequential; but, golden opportunity demanded a man and singling out this plodder, crowned him with the laurels of a nation's gratitude.

Impregnated as he was with Divine fire, we reverently say—not well, but nobly done, thou great and honest Abe.

WARWICK

Mrs. John Price spent a few days this week with Mrs. Custis Price, near Warwick.

Preaching Sunday evening at 7:30. Christian Endeavor at 7 P. M. Every body welcome.

Quite a number of town folks attended the sale of Mr. Albert Price on the Levels on Wednesday.

Mrs. Almetia Moore returned home last week from a visit with her sister Mrs. Harry Danner, of Media.

Mr. Howard Bishop, of Norristown and Mr. Lester Bishop, of near Chestnut Hill, were Sunday guests of their parents Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bishop, near town.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH NOTES

Sunday, February 16th. QUINQUAGESIMA Sunday.

Services: 10:30, Morning Prayer and Sermon. 11:45, Sunday School session. 7:30, Evening Prayer and Address.

February 13th. Ash Wednesday.

"Blow the trumpet in Zion sanctify a fast, call a solemn assembly." Joel 1:15.

The solemn fast of Lent takes its names from the season in which it falls. The meaning of the Saxon word is spring, at which time the Church, by fasting and prayer, makes her preparation for the festival of Easter. It extends over a period of forty days, not counting the Sundays which lie between; for Sunday, being the day on which our Saviour arose, is a feast day throughout the year. The first day of Lent is known as Ash Wednesday, and is so called from a custom that prevailed in the ancient Church of putting ashes on the heads of penitents on this day, in token of their humiliation. The observance of Lent as a preparation for Easter has been handed down to us from the earliest ages of the Christian Church; and no one who recalls the frequent exhortations of our Saviour to the duty of fasting, can doubt the wisdom and benefit of such an institution.

For though it is as much a duty to live a holy life at one time as another, yet every one knows how apt we are to indulge ourselves, how reluctant to cross our wishes or appetites, how easily we put out of our minds and indefinitely postpone the duties which are unwelcome to our natural instincts and self-love. Therefore it is a very wise and happy provision of the Church thus to set aside stated seasons for recollection and repentance, and for special lessons in self-denial, when solemn ceremonies and the example of others may, as it were, compel us to stop and ponder whether we are going on as we should in our Christian life, keeping ourselves "unspotted from the world."

The Church does not lay down any precise rule for the manner of our fasting during this season, leaving it to be governed by our conscience and circumstances. There are many who cannot fast, in the strict sense of the word, abstaining from all food, and of whom it is not required; but few who may not deny themselves some indulgence of appetite, and dress and amusement, for His sake who spent these long and lonely days in the wilderness, hungering, and burdened with the weight of our sins. May He help us all to follow the example of His patience and humility, that "when Christ, who is our life, shall appear, then shall we also appear with Him in glory."

Bethesda Church Notes

Sunday, February 10th, 1918.

Brotherhood, 9:30 A. M.

10:30 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor.

Sunday School at 2 P. M.

Evening worship and sermon at 7:30.

Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

At a recent meeting of the Brotherhood the following officers were elected:

President, James Jarrell, Jr.; 1st Vice President, Frank Lewis; 2d Vice President, Minors Banning; 3d Vice President, George Dickerson; 4th Vice President, Robert George; Secretary, George Swain; Treasurer, E. G. Alley; Chaplain, W. T. Pearce, Sr.

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Forest Church Notes

Sunday, February 10th, 1918.

10:30 A. M. Public worship with sermon.

11:45 A. M. Sunday School session.

Men are cordially invited to attend the Pastor's Bible Class.

6:45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service.

Topic: "What My Church Stands For." I Pet. 1:2-8.

7:30 P. M. Evening service with sermon.

Wednesday evening, Prayer Meeting.

The collection in behalf of the National Service Commission of our church will be continued on next Sunday. This collection is toward the \$500,000 funds for sending chaplains, and conducting religious work among our Presbyterian soldiers and sailors. Let everyone give!

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A Card From France

Mr. W. L. Pearce



1—Lieutenant Esman of the French aviation corps standing unconcerned with his dog beside his Farman machine, which a short time before had fallen from a height of several hundred feet. 2—Bandaged and hospital staff men of the Americans who were first at the front in France. 3—Scene during the progress of a fire of a suspicious origin that was started on oil barges at Port Newark and endangered the government ship-building plant there.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

AMERICA AND ALLIES ARE LAYING PLANS FOR VICTORY BEFORE YEAR CLOSES.

GERMAN STRIKES SPREADING

Workmen of Empire Demand Peace—Civil War Rages in Finland—Italians Drive Back Austrians—Secretary Baker's Excellent Defense Checks Criticism.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Washington correspondents have permitted to say, last Friday, that the United States and the entente allies are maturing plans of supreme importance which, it is hoped and believed, will bring the war to an end before the close of this year. What the project is, cannot be stated, but it is known that this country is about to use its men and resources on a far greater scale than has been considered possible, and that there will be close co-operation by all the opponents of the central powers.

In a message to American farmers, President Wilson declared the culminating crisis of the struggle has come, and that we must and shall win. He decided that victory or defeat would be decided this year.

Industrial Germany at last seems to be rising in its strength, demanding that the war be ended without indemnities and annexations and that the condition of the proletariat be improved. This is really the big news of the past week, for if the hundreds of thousands of striking workmen, backed by the women of the country, can gain the support of a considerable part of the German army the autocrats and militarists may be driven from power or forced to recede greatly from their pan-German program in order to retain their hold on the reins of government. In Berlin, Hamburg, Kiel and the Chemnitz industrial district of Saxony work has come to a standstill and all over the empire there are strikes. According to the meager dispatches from Germany, the soldiers and strikers fought in the suburbs of Berlin and some deaths resulted, though in several instances the soldiers refused to fire on the people. The two socialist factions are conducting the great demonstration, and many of their leaders are said to have been arrested. Three important newspapers of Berlin were suppressed. Minister of the Interior Walrath refused to hold a conference with the delegates of the workmen.

Such was the condition of affairs, if surface indications meant anything. But the foreign correspondents in Holland and elsewhere were dubious. They more than half believed the imperial government had stirred up the strike movement in the hope that it would affect the entente countries and bring about peace, or that it intended to use the movement to break off negotiations with the Russian bolsheviks.

There was much uncertainty as to what was going on in Austria, as the censorship was very active. Reports from Vienna were that the state granaries there were destroyed by a conflagration which the revolutionaries were accused of having started.

From Petrograd came the statement that the workmen of Warsaw had struck in protest against Von Kuehnemann's demand that Russia recognize a Polish government protected by Germany.

It is interesting to learn that William B. Thompson, formerly head of the American Red Cross mission to Russia, contributed a million dollars or more to promote the spread of bolshevik propaganda in Germany and Austria, believing it would be the greatest instrument in the undermining of the militarist regimes in the central powers. This idea seems to be aviators have carried vast quantities fully justified by results. The Russian

NO PESSIMISM IN FRANCE

Head of General Pershing's Intelligence Section Says All Are Confident of Ultimate Victory.

Maj. Frederick Palmer, head of the intelligence section of General Pershing's staff, corroborated the statements of Secretary Baker, before the executive committee of the League for National Unity. He said in part:

"The outline of a ship is burned on the heart and brain of every American

of bolshevik literature across the lines, and this, together with the general publication of President Wilson's war aims address, has had immense influence.

The conflict in Finland between the government of that new republic and the revolutionaries, who seek to follow the example of their brethren in Russia, has resulted in some sharp fighting. The so-called white guard, supporting the government in northern Finland, defeated the red guard despite the help given the latter by Russian soldiers, and then began a march on the southern part of the country, where the red guards were in control. A report that Sweden had intervened in behalf of the government was denied.

The Roumanians joined forces with the Ukrainians under the command of General Stcherbatoff, whom the bolsheviks declared an outlaw, and invaded Bessarabia, partly to restore order there and especially to protect great stores of supplies belonging to Roumania that had been removed there at the time of the German invasion. Stimulated, perhaps, by the successful attacks of allied aviators on Mannheim and other German cities, the kaiser's air forces made two big raids on successive nights on London and southeast England. The bombs dropped by the first expedition killed 47 persons, mostly women and children, and all but one in the metropolis, and injured a considerable number. The second bunch of raiders murdered only two.

For the first time in months Paris was raided by enemy aviators. They attacked the city in considerable numbers and killed 20 persons and wounded 50.

Secretary Baker, at his own request, appearing a second time before the senate committee on military affairs, made an address that created so excellent an impression that much of the criticism of him and his management of the war department was silenced. This move, added to other sources of irritation, caused the Russian government to break off all relations with Roumania and to announce that it would fight the Ukraine. The troops of the rada got into action, and in Volhynia they defeated the bolsheviks, taking possession of Lutsk.

On the other hand, the Ukrainians were forced to surrender Kiev to the bolsheviks.

The bolsheviks seem not to have come to any agreement as to the peace negotiations with Germany, and it was reported the breach between the Lenin and the Trotsky factions was widening. The premier favored yielding to the German demands, as might be expected from him, while Trotsky firmly opposed such a course.

The negotiations at Brest-Litovsk were resumed on Tuesday, the Russian delegates returning as the "representatives of the world proletarian," for the pansoviet congress in Petrograd has declared for a holy war against all imperialists. Trotsky was given a free hand in dealing with the central powers.

Italy struck suddenly and hard last week at the Austrian line on the eastern Asiago plateau. The dashing Italians broke through the enemy's positions, took some 1,500 prisoners and repulsed all counter-attacks. A day or so later they attacked again, taking enemy positions on Col del Rossa and Col Dechele and finally pushing on to the capture of Monte di Val Bella, a dominating height. A thousand more prisoners, many guns and large quantities of supplies were taken. The Teutonic resistance to these attacks was strong, but the Italians, who had valuable assistance from the French and British batteries and aviators, were not to be withheld. This looked like the beginning of a real offensive that might develop into a drive of magnitude, the probable object being to drive the enemy back against the slopes of the snow-covered Alps.

On the west front there was ever-increasing artillery activity but no notable infantry movements. The much-advertised German offensive still was delayed, perhaps waiting for internal troubles to simmer down. The sector held by the Americans was subjected to frequent shelling, and one early morning trench raid was made there, so that General Pershing had to report a number of casualties.

The good results of the senate investigation and of the general criticism directed against some features of the war department's management are apparent daily, and the improvement may go on until all the critics are satisfied except those who hold that a professed pacifist is not the man for secretary of war in war time.

Secretary Lansing announced Wed-

nesday that an agreement had been arranged by the United States, Great Britain and Canada providing that subjects of each country in any of the others may return home within sixty days for military service, and if they do not they may be drafted where they are.

The British and Canadian recruiting missions in the United States, under the command of competent and experienced officers who have all done their bit at the front, have been getting reasonably good results in New York, New England, Chicago, and many other sections of the country, and they will hell with joy such a pact as is planned, for there are thousands of British subjects in the United States who only need to be pushed a little in order to get them into the armed service of their country.

Our government gave out the gratifying news that sixteen great transports, the biggest armadas ever sent out by America, had arrived safely at French ports and unloaded thousands of soldiers and immense quantities of war material. The assembling of the men and the departure of the vessels were successfully kept secret, and all submarines were avoided. The transports were all formerly German or Austrian steamships that were seized by America, among them being the Leviathan, which was the Waterland largest of Atlantic liners. The German press had led the German people to believe that most of these ships had been damaged by their crews beyond repair.

According to Secretary of War

officer and man who is in France.

"Two pictures come to my mind in clear contrast—the one of John Pershing, the builder, resolute and determined, at his desk at headquarters, or on his inspections. He has no time for pessimism. Officers who indulge in it in his presence soon find their mistake. The other picture is the hotel lobbies in Washington, where gloom has of late been the fashion and fed by whispered tidbits of pessimistic rumor.

"If the reports which come to us

in France are correct, the German staff takes the new American army very seriously.

"We have every kind of worker in France, every kind of expert. There is no department of human activity which is not represented. We are building almost everything we could at home, from machine shops to bakeries, from railroads to barracks. I would sentence all pessimists to steer clear of Pershing in France. We are not losing the war. We are winning the war."

AMERICAN FORCES IN BIG GUN DUEL

On Their Own Battle Front in France.

WRECK ENEMY DUG OUTS

Huns Concentrate On U. S. Trenches—Their Aviators Balked in Attempt To Get Behind The Line.

American Army in France.—A German barrage fire at sundown Saturday night opened the heaviest bombardment of many days along the American sector, the American artillery replying shell for shell as the firing of the heavy guns spread along several kilometers of front.

Two Americans were killed and nine wounded during the bombardment, and one suffered shell shock.

The American gunners wrecked several of the enemy dugouts and so badly damaged the first-line positions that at one point the Germans were unable to occupy them.

When the bombardment had reached its greatest intensity, the Germans suddenly concentrated their fire at two points, throwing about 250 shells into a town in which the headquarters of a certain regiment are located, and which heretofore had been immune to enemy fire.

After the bombardment, a wounded American soldier was discovered in a position where it was necessary to carry him over a trench top to a field dressing station. A Medical Corps man displayed the Red Cross, and the Germans ceased firing until the man was removed.

Early in the day an American was wounded by a sniper.

American Army in France.—American troops now are occupying a sector of the Lorraine front in France. This is announcement is permitted by the military censor.

The whole American sector is resounding with the boom of guns. Americans became exceedingly active along the American front on Saturday. Enemy snipers wounded two Americans.

A shift of the wind cleared away the mist which has hindered aerial operations and other activities for several days. A number of battles in the air were fought by patrolling planes. In one instance the French aviators defeated an attempt of German fliers to cross behind the American trenches.

The artillery and snipers also have become increasingly active. American 75s are harassing traffic behind the enemy trenches. The Germans are confining their fire largely to the American trenches.

Throughout Friday night machine guns rattled ceaselessly from German positions.

The French commander of a sausage balloon squadron, who was an artillery officer at Verdun during the heaviest fighting and who also participated in the Somme offensive, declared that the work of certain American batteries at the front was "almost perfect." He was particularly pleased with the work done by American guns in firing on a German position in a wood, which he observed from a balloon.

The immediate result was an amicable conference between Secretary Baker and Senator Chamberlain. The senator assured the secretary the urging of the munitions director and war cabinet bills was due only to patriotic desire to help win the war and in no way was intended to reflect on the administration. Mr. Baker finally agreed to reconsider his objections to the former measure, but asked that the latter be shelved. It was believed that if the position of munitions director is created it will be filled by Mr. Steffens, who already, in the reorganization, has been made surveyor general of army supplies. His long experience of most of the criticized acts of his department sounded convincing, and he displayed no ill temper or animosity.

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The Deep Sea Peril

By VICTOR ROUSSEAU

(Copyright by W. G. Chapman)

CHAPTER XII—Continued.

—14—

“She went inside the cave, I think,” said Davies.

“Yes, I’m sure of it,” answered Donald; and he entered further into its recesses, calling “Ida! Ida!”

They began to be alarmed. They hurried from point to point. The cave was a wide one, but tapered, some distance back, into the neck of a bottle, & seemed evident that Ida could not have gone farther than that point.

“Run back, Davies, and see if she can’t be outside,” said Donald.

And, while he called, Davies took up the search without. Donald waited in terror. He did not dare go farther into the cave just then.

Ten minutes later Davies returned. A glance at his face told that his mission had been entirely fruitless. They looked at each other.

“There’s light ahead,” said Davies. They proceeded cautiously, and suddenly they came upon a little entrance leading up from the sea. Close by was the point around which MacBeard had disappeared in his motorboat.

Davies saw Donald shaking with mixed terror and rage. He stared out hopelessly toward the sea. Then, brushing past Davies without a word, he almost ran into the bottle neck of the interior. The middy followed him.

The ground grew damp, the floor seemed to descend abruptly. Davies could hardly keep his feet. All at once he heard Donald’s muffled calling to him. He saw the spur of a match flame.

Ten paces farther Donald pulled him back as his foot slipped on the edge of a precipice. Donald struck another match and looked down.

Under them was the level of the ocean bed. They were upon the very verge of a precipitous descent, a sheer wall having, however, natural foot-holds at regular intervals.

Something white fluttering near drew their attention. Donald picked it up and held it out. It was a woman’s handkerchief.

“She slipped here,” began the little middy, but Donald took the words from his mouth.

“No look!” he cried furiously. “She was caught in the cave by that d—d scoundrel MacBeard. He put his boat at the tiny cave and came on her from behind. And he’s taken her—my God, he’s taken her . . . That’s her message to me, that handkerchief.”

His voice grew incoherent and he broke down. Then he raised it in furious declamation.

“But I’ll follow that cur until I die!” he swore. “I may not rescue her—I don’t know, Davies, and I hardly dare to hope. But I’ll stay here and give my life.”

He broke off suddenly, a spasm passed across his features, and all at once he became completely calm once more.

“No, I won’t, Davies,” he said. “It’s my duty now to fly to England with all speed. You’ll stay here and do what you can. It may be very little, old man, but we mustn’t think of anything but our jobs.”

“No, sir,” said Davies. There was nothing more to be done but prepare for the journey. Donald felt reasonably sure that the F55 was safe against the herd. The terrific upward pressure of the night had not started a rivet; lying as she was upon the beach, she was unassailable.

They filled her oil-tanks and carried the stores aboard. Then Donald filled the gasoline tank of the hydroplane, end, entering, made a short trial flight out to sea and back. The machine was in perfect condition.

A grasp of the hand, and Donald was gone upon his journey. From his post in the conning tower Davies watched the hydroplane rise and fall to the wind, and sweep into the distance, to dwindle and disappear.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Swarming of the Herd.
Davies had correctly divined the secret of the air under the sea. Nature, who does nothing in haste, had prepared the sea monsters for their change of environment by bestowing upon them the property of condensing the hydrogen in the water in such a manner as to separate it from the other constituent of water—oxygen.

But, being too unstable to exist as a separate gas, except under high pressure, the oxygen combined with the nitrogen that sustained the crinoids and other plant life at the bottom of the sea. The resulting combination was oxygen and nitrogen in place of oxygen and hydrogen, or air in lieu of water.

Masterman, who overlooked nothing, had explained all this in his letter to Donald. He had also told him of the means of controlling the sea monsters. Their auditory apparatus being still in its most rudimentary stage, they heard sounds only as vibrations.

Masterman had discovered, during those weeks of exploration and imminent danger, that G was the signal for dispersal. A, on the contrary, was the assembly call. The sacrificial bone knife vibrated to the sound of A, and it was this which had given the herd the key-tone of their language.

Unfortunately for MacBeard, he had been unable to learn much more than this. The last page of the manuscript, as well as the first, was missing. MacBeard was sure that Donald had kept possession of them.

Had he possessed them, he would have learned that the power of uttering these calls rested with the queen of the swarm alone, a human organism, the type of the race toward which the monsters tended, differentiating from them as the queen bee differs from the worker or the drone.

He passed through the monster without the slightest difficulty and entered the cave. He was walking exactly as a boy walks when he drives a flock of geese or a herd of pigs; that is to say, there was a straddle in his step quite different from the rolling gait of a sailor, and he had his arms extended. With his lips he made a hissing sound which resembled “Shoo!”

And in front of him, retiring backward, Ida thought she saw a phantom woman’s form. But it must have been a delusion, because it was only by straining her eyes that she could discern anything at all; and now and again the figure seemed to vanish into the air.

The man was Clouts. As he passed her, Ida called to him. Clouts jumped. He looked at her with a comical expression of fear on his face.

“Clouts! Where is Donald? Can you get me out of here? Take me to him at once!”

Clouts looked terrified.

“Certainly, marm,” he said. “But that isn’t nobody. There’s all sorts of shapes and things here, but it isn’t a real person, marm. I’m telling you this so you’ll understand, marm.”

He hastened past her, and, far ahead of him, Ida discerned the shadow of the queen.

“Clouts! Help me! You aren’t going to leave me!” cried Ida pitifully.

She heard Clouts’ muttering tones come back to her, and he was lost in the hydrogen haze. She was astounded at his abandonment. Hadn’t he understood?

To do the sailor justice, Clouts had one of those minds which are open to only a single impression at a time. Just then his mind was open to the necessity of keeping Donald’s elusive sweetheart from Ida’s knowledge.

He could see only the faintest luminescence now, and he stood with his arms stretched out to prevent her slipping past him. Suddenly he heard a single melodious sound proceeding from her throat.

It was a note unknown even to MacBeard. It was, in fact, the demisemitone between G sharp and A, which is unknown to the Bach school, though the bagpipes and Oriental music in general are acquainted with these subdivisions.

It was the swarming note. The Queen was ready to lead the brood forth upon its adventures. The spirit, emanating from her, made itself felt simultaneously throughout the herd.

Instantly, from all quarters of the crater, the monsters rushed together. The hydrogen haze rolled far away. The ocean opened to its summit. Ida could see the sky above her, and the daylight. The air became surcharged with oxygen.

MacBeard, amazed by this development, rushed in. He sounded the distress signal. But the swarming note took precedence of the dispersal, and the monsters, gathering into a gigantic circle, ignoring the professor’s call, began to scurry wildly about the crater, seeking their leader.

MacBeard saw that the creatures were beyond his control. For the first time his tuning fork had failed him. He was afraid of being torn in pieces.

And up in the cave Sam Clouts found himself engaged in the most furious tussle that he had ever known.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

“Why have you brought me here?” asked Ida.

“Because—because I—er—I love you,” answered MacBeard.

Ida burst into ironical laughter. The situation was so impossible that there

BIG PHILIPPINE SUGAR CROP

Modern Machinery, Supplanting Hand Labor, Results in Planting of Immense Acreage.

The Philippines are like most of the sugar cane growing regions in that the available labor supply is comparatively limited. To overcome this, the tractor and modern power machinery is being introduced. As this does not pay on the small plantations, the custom is for one organization to operate several hundred thousand acres and a well-organized system is involved throughout the year. Labor-saving devices are employed wherever possible.

The first process in harvesting sugar cane is stripping the leaves from the stalks, an operation requiring much time and labor, as this must be done by hand. A cane knife or bole is used by the native laborer, who passes the knife down each side of the cane, knocking off and throwing them into the middle of the row, where other laborers pick them up and load them to be hauled to the mill.

Sugar cane milling under modern methods may be divided into four essential processes, namely, the extraction of the juice from the cane, the clarification of the juice by boiling, the evaporation of the juice so as to reduce the sugar to the crystalline form, and the freeing of the sugar from impurities.

The most modern machinery for all operations is fast being installed throughout the Philippine Islands, and American consumers may look forward to securing the bulk of their sugar from these distant dots on the Pacific, which owe their development to American capital and American leadership.

Teaching for Future Endeavor.

If the teacher knew what field of endeavor each pupil would seek in later life, he would be greatly helped in making school plans. In the case of boys he can rarely know, for the employments of men are many and unlike and unforeseen circumstances often determine what their vocation is to be. In the case of girls, however, the difficulty is not so great, for a hundred girls more than eighty will become homemakers; they constitute so large a group with a common life business that special studies and methods adapted to their needs may fairly be required of all.—*Youth’s Companion*.

That Discreased Him.

An exchange asks: “What has become of the old-fashioned doctor who used to write, ‘Take a heaping dinnerful of this powder three times a day?’

We fancy, brother, he was knocked out by the old Irishman, who, not having a dime handy, loaded up a nickel twice and nearly croaked.”—*Woman’s Home Weekly*.

No, Indeed.

Don’t worry, parents. The fact that your little Willie is doing pretty well in his “joggerly” is not necessarily an indication that he is becoming worldly wise.—*Indianapolis Star*.



LINCOLN’S ONLY WAR EXPERIENCE

Future President Twenty-Three
When He Joined the Black Hawk Expedition.

CHOSEN CAPTAIN OF COMPANY

With Him Were Men Destined to Figure Prominently in Country’s History—Spot Where Army Erected Fort Now Suitably Marked.

By LILIAN STAIR SCHREINER.

ONE of the most interesting events in the life of the great war president occurred at a time when he was little known to fame. This was in 1832, during the Black Hawk war, a war which, in proportion to the number of lives lost, caused more widespread fear and consternation than any other in the history of our country.

When the story of the battle at Stillman’s Run, where a small band of savages put to flight a whole regiment of soldiers, and also that of the massacre at the Davis farm, where fifteen women and children were murdered, was spread through the country there was scarcely a farmhouse all through the middle West that was not deserted.

Both of the places mentioned were in northern Illinois and soon stockade forts were thrown up and there the people flocked for protection from the vast horde of savages that they believed to be on their trail.

Governor Reynolds of Illinois on April 16, 1832, issued a proclamation for volunteers to organize against the savages, and Lincoln, then twenty-three years of age and living at New Salem, Sangamon county, Illinois, was one of the first to respond. The company was allowed to choose its own captain and much to his joy Lincoln received the largest number of votes. Of this incident he spoke in later years as follows: “Then came the Black Hawk war and I was elected captain of volunteers, a success which gave me more pleasure than I have had since.”

In those early days Lincoln showed that same observance to justice and the rights of others which characterized his later years, in evidence of which may be noted the incident of the Indian’s coming to General Cass with a letter recommending him for his services to the whites. Some of the men in the company wished him shot as a spy, but Lincoln promptly interceded, saying that this peaceable Indian should not be killed. There is no record to show but what his judgment was correct and his leniency well advised.

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No, Indeed.

Don’t worry, parents. The fact that your little Willie is doing pretty well in his “joggerly” is not necessarily an indication that he is becoming worldly wise.—*Indianapolis Star*.

No Goodness Helps Others.

It is not yourself only you will serve

by the formation of hopeful views and habits; you will be a permanent cordial and tonic to all those among whom your lot is cast.—*Disraeli School Times*.

His Waiting Room.

Waiting is the blessedest thing on earth that we can do—when God asks it. And those whom God has most mightily used have been made fit for his best use by their waiting experiences.

A surrendered and Spirit-filled Christian young woman, who has had wonderful experiences of God’s guidance and blessing in the past, has recently been entirely uncertain as to what God’s plans for her are now to be. She writes to a friend: “My application is in; and I’ll not leave his waiting room until he calls me to the right position. So many are trying to get me into something else. Pray that I’ll wait patiently, will you?”

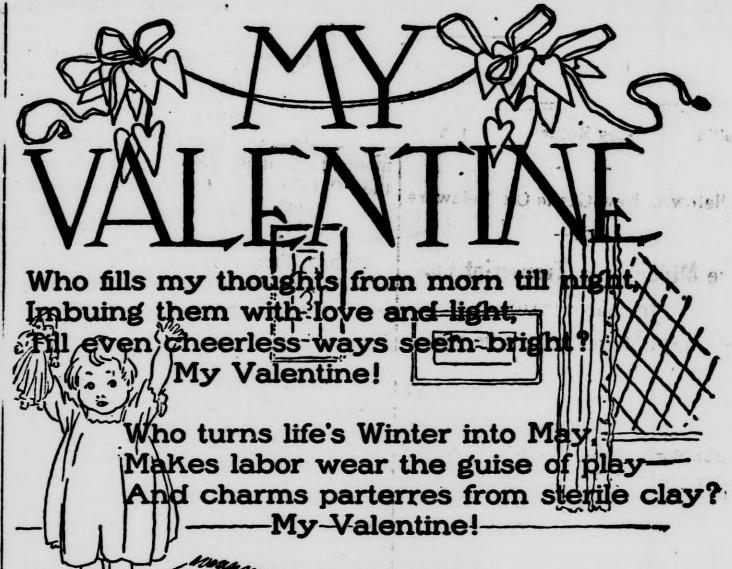
When God’s word comes to this clear-minded, trusting, waiting child of his, she will step out of his waiting room into a marvelous opportunity of service. Meantime how good it is for her to remember that “They also serve who only stand and wait.”—*Sunday School Times*.

Friends long forgotten in the world’s rough race Come back sometimes in transient dreams to me.

The dear, dead days like phantoms fittingly Pass and the smile of greeting turns to tears;

But your sweet presence through the changing years At my heart’s hearthstone ever holds a place.

—W. J. S.



Who fills my thoughts from morn till night,
Labuing them with love and light,
Fill even cheerless ways seem bright?
My Valentine!

Who turns life’s Winter into May,
Makes labor wear the guise of play—
And charms parterres from sterile clay?
My Valentine!

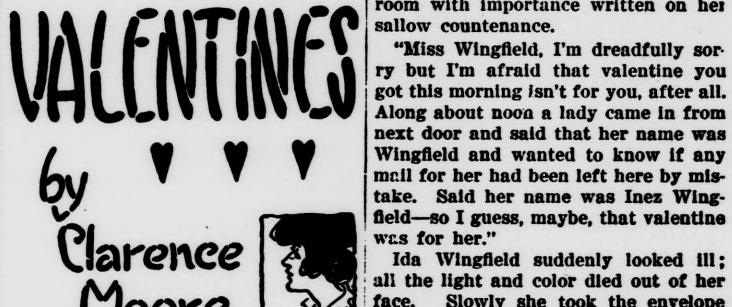
Who loves me for myself alone,
Scorns gold and never yet has known
To want a dollar for her own?
My Valentine!

Who patiently hears me rehearse,
My little ventures into verse,
And never says: “It might be worse!”
My Valentine!

Who makes me play the scaramouch?
Who pulls me off my Sunday couch,
And screams with joy when I cry, “Ouch!”
My Valentine!

Who twists my hair and plait my beard,
Until I look both fierce and weird,
Then chuckles when I’m rudely jeered?
My Valentine?

Who robs me of all dignity,
And, though she’s only just turned three,
Like a Czarina ruleth me?
My Valentine!



N the morning of St. Valentine’s day the boarders at Mrs. Munson’s gathered around the long table with perhaps an unusual interest in the morning’s mail.

Lincoln was very fond of talking in later life of his experiences in the Black Hawk war. On one occasion, in the fall of 1839, he was making speeches in Wisconsin. After speaking at Beloit he was conveyed by carriage to Janesville. They traversed the same route as that taken by the army in the Black Hawk war twenty-seven years before.

Middletown Transcript

Published Every Saturday Morning
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Entered at the Post Office as second-class matter
MIDDLETOWN, DEL., FEBRUARY 9, 1918



A NOBLE MESSAGE

THROUGH an oversight The Transcript has failed to notice the noteworthy political views of Mr. Alfred I. Dupont given in response to the inquiry of a Morning News reporter, and printed by that journal in its issue of January 30th last.

It is a noble message, announcing lofty doctrines of political purity and freedom not unworthy, some ideal system of a More or a Locke. Then, what nobler task could engage the attention of a good citizen than this one that seeks the deliverance of his own commonwealth from the humiliating bondage of a political bossman scarcely less shameful than that of Tammany in New York or Penrose in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Dupont sounds a patriotic note in declaring that "the country's greatest need now is a government more fully responsive to present conditions; that this crisis demands that the very best men in both parties should be in Washington;—that Delaware as a Republican State, should have such representation there."

He next expresses his desire "To end the domination of the Republican machine and its control of the state vote regardless of the wishes of the voters; and to secure for each voter that voice in his party's management to which he is justly entitled."

After declaring that Senator Saulsbury's successor will be a Republican if the voters do their full duty, he pronounces the following wholesome political doctrine:

"Any good Republican properly qualified to represent Delaware in the United States Senate will meet with my approval, but it must be clearly understood that he must not be dominated in the slightest degree by any political machine or by any group of individuals. He must come before the people standing squarely on his own feet, asking that he be permitted to serve the people, not boss them. We have had too much bossing by officials who should be the servants of the people and we wish no more of it. The people of Delaware will in the future do the bossing."

Here is a clarion call for real self-government which should rally to its cause every Republican worthy of the name and prestige of his party! The people do intend "to do the bossing," and the gang if they choose may discover this to their sorrow!

He next shows the vital need of party unity to win in the coming campaign:

There is no time for jealousies, rivalry or factionalism. All personal ambitions must be put away. Everything must be made subservient to party interests. The Independent Progressive Republicans of Delaware are thoroughly agreed to use their utmost efforts to bring about the nomination and election of proper men, men of ability and independence of thought and character, who when elected will serve the people faithfully and honestly."

Mr. Dupont demands "honorable nominations free from fraud or duress," and warns the veterans that "A repetition of the scandals of 1916 can only end in disaster." This is sorely needed, plain talk which every honest Republican in the State will heartily welcome!

Mr. Dupont concludes his bluntly courageous but not less wise and timely message, with the prophecy that:

"The ultimate result, however, cannot be in doubt if the Republican voters in Delaware are permitted by the county and state organizations to select their candidates at the primary and the convention is properly called and honestly held."

The Transcript has always advocated this cause, long been demanding that the citizens of its state free themselves from this degrading slavery of machine, boss-controlled politics, and therefore, will heartily aid Mr. Dupont's efforts in that behalf.

SALES TO TAKE PLACE

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements, by Lester M. Naylor, residing on the "Old Dr. Stites Farm," three miles west of Middletown. D. P. Hutchinson, a/c.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22d, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements by James S. Moore, on "Cochran Grange" farm, 11½ miles west of Middletown. Eugene Racine, a/c.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19th, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements, by Thomas Lattonus, residing on the "Arran Farm," on the road from the Levels school house to the Maryland line. D. P. Hutchinson, a/c.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15th, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements by William Cox, on the road leading to McCoy's Corner, west towards the Delaware Canal. D. P. Hutchinson, a/c.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18th, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements by Charles H. Dukes, on the "Corbit Farm," on the road from Fieldsboro to Taylors Bridge. D. P. Hutchinson, a/c.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements by Theodore Ferguson, administrator of the Colen Ferguson estate, at his late residence in Blackbird. D. P. Hutchinson, a/c.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements, etc., by Louis Fennemore, on the "Ginn" farm two miles south of Middletown. D. P. Hutchinson, a/c.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements by Abram Ingram, on the "Churchman" farm, on the road from Hale's Corner to Stanton. D. P. Hutchinson, a/c.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28th, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements by J. C. Alston, on the road leading from Middletown to Odessa. D. P. Hutchinson, a/c.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26th, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements, etc., by Harry C. Webb, on the "John Bar Vandegrift" farm, on the road leading from Biddle's Corner to Port Penn.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27th, 1918—Public sale of surplus stock and farming implements, by E. H. Shalleross, on the farm of the late James T. Shallcross, one mile west of McDonough. D. P. HUTCHINSON, A/c.

LIGHTS OF SHINAGAWA BAY

Physical Phenomena in Japanese Waters Said to Have Been Caused by Countless Animalcula.

Strange lights hover over the waters of Japan at various places. The burning spring that appears at intervals of several years in one of the landlocked bays is a natural phenomenon that has attracted the attention of the scientific world. A new and curious spectacle made its appearance in Shinagawa bay recently, when a myriad of pale green lights shone in the placid waters and attracted thousands of spectators to the shore, East and West News states.

The savants of Japan are giving much attention to this curious freak of nature. One college professor likened the exhibition to the innumerable lights off the coast of Chikusen and Chikugo in Kyushu. The latter lights, however, are of a yellow-red-orange color, whereas those in Shinagawa bay were pale green.

Doctor Kishigami of the college of agriculture in the Tokyo imperial university collected a quantity of water from the bay. He has declared that the light is caused by countless animalcula. He describes these insects as gymnomorphs, belonging to the class Flagellata. Each measures one twelve-hundredth of an inch and has an alimentary canal. These insects must have always been present in the waters of that bay, but an excess of vegetable matter in the water so fatigued and stimulated the animalcula that they became unusually luminous.

The learned professor cites the appearance of the same phenomena at Humbug in 1830, since which time no record exists of its recurrence until lately. The insects live at the bottom of the sea and come to the surface on rare occasions for oxygen.

GOOD OF COMPANY MANNERS

Obliviate Arguments, Harsh Language, Criticisms and Other Features in Ordinary Home Life.

There isn't any trouble in the house when there is company in the house. Everything runs smoothly, as a rule, avers the Columbus Dispatch. The children are better behaved, regardless of what mother says about it; father is more patient. There is no quarreling among the children—when there is company. Everything is cleaner, and more orderly, and voices are lowered, and correct language is used.

Which is to say, wouldn't it be a blessed good thing to have "company manners" in the home all the time? To have the breakfast pass off as quietly; to have as little harsh language; to do away with the usual family criticisms—wouldn't it be glorious if we used "company manners" whether there is company present or not?

It would be an awful strain for a while, to be sure. The whole family is under a strain when there's company in the house. But the general effect would justify the strain. There would come a time when it wouldn't be any strain at all; it would become a habit.

Table manners would be improved, conversation would be more rational, criticism would be less bitter, dispositions would mature with the sweetness of ripened fruit that has grown in the sunlight.

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DELAWARE TRUST COMPANY

DOVER WILMINGTON MIDDLETOWN LAUREL



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IS THE SUCCESSOR TO THE

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LOCAL MANAGEMENT

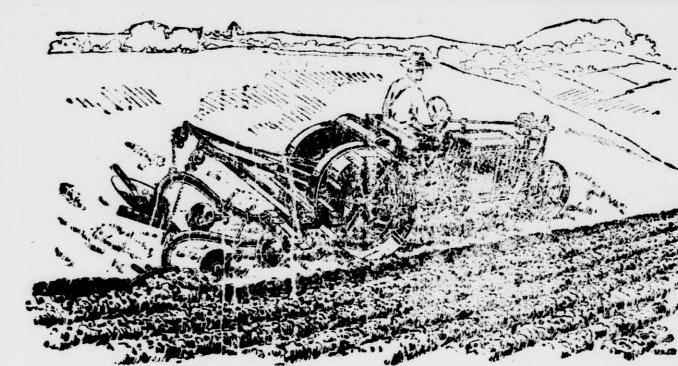
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"The Finest Power Plant on Wheels"

This is the way one of the thousands of satisfied Avery Tractor owners describes his Avery Motor.

The Avery Tractor Motor is not simply a stationary gas engine or automobile motor mounted on wheels, but a specially designed motor exclusively for tractor use. It is of the opposed type and perfectly balanced, also a slow speed motor. It has crankshaft so strong that you don't have to worry about breaking it. It has none of those cluttered up parts such as fans, mechanical oilers, pumps, etc., which cause so much trouble in the ordinary type of tractor.

AVERY—The Tractor That Burns ALL the Kerosene

Avery Tractors don't merely run on Kerosene, they burn all the kerosene. They are equipped with the Avery Duplex Gasifier, a device which turns Kerosene into Gas.

Avery Tractors are the only make of tractors with a Double Carburetor and Duplex Gasifier Fuel System, and the only make of tractors that really burn all the Kerosene.

The 1918 Avery Catalog tells all about the complete line Avery Motor Farming Machinery. Come in and get a copy.

The Shanahan & Wrightson Hardware Company

Distributors of Avery Machinery

Easton, Maryland



NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—

Red Lion Hundred

The taxable residents of Red Lion Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

Parlor of Robinson House, Del. City
August 11th, 25th; September 15th, 29
October 13th, 27th; November 10th,
24th; December 8th and 29th. From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Pennsylvania R. R. Station, Kirkwood
September 10th, 24th, November 10th,
From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

AT HOME ALL THE TIME

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, Governing the Collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as Amended:

SECTION 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

J. C. STUCKERT
Collector for Red Lion Hundred.

LOOK!

Buy Old Automobiles
for JUNK

JACOB PROTIGAL

515 E. Third St.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Phone 3508

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER
THAN THE LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON

Middletown, Delaware

Shoe Repairing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far superior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN

Kates' old stand, East Main St.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

NEW SPRING WAISTS

WHILE waiting a little longer for the rest of our "White Sale," goods to arrive, we wish to tell our patrons about a fine lot of new Spring and Cotton Waists just received. These handsome Waists represent many new styles, and this collection contains all sizes, regular and extra, for the slender and also for stout figures—all prettily trimmed in various attractive fashions, some with lace, others in plain tucks, etc. What better way for ladies who are feeling the dull weather to brighten up than to treat themselves to some of these lovely new style Waists?

HOSIERY FOR ALL

We are glad, however, to tell our customers one piece of good news—that we have in an exceptionally full stock of the finest Hosiery of all kinds, for Ladies, Men and Children. This Hosiery is of all materials, lisle, silk and cotton, of various weights, and of all colors. Because of the great pains taken by our Mr. Fogel to get bargain stocks by buying over year ago we are glad to tell our customers that this our Big Hosiery Sale is for prices but little advanced over our former ones! Thus we are offering a stocking which is positively worth **35c** for **25c**, and a **50c** stocking for **35c**. And all the rest of this Hosiery now offered by us is

FAR BELOW PRESENT PRICES

We say again, this Hosiery Sale offers a rare chance to get such goods at surprisingly low figures because of this buy of ours over a year ago when cotton goods had not touched present high prices. Therefore we can advise our patrons to buy now, for we have every reason to believe that all these goods are to go much higher.

Part of our White Goods have come and the rest are looked for every moment. So we trust soon to announce our delayed White Sale

FOGEL & BURSTAN'S DEPT. STORE

ATTENTION!

Mayor, Council, and Business Associations of all Municipalities

The Serto Packing o. 32N. Moore St, N. Y. is interested to build immediately a Canning Plant for Tomato Products, Corn, Peas, string Beans Spinach, etc, where at least one thousand acreage of Tomatoes can be obtained with Railroad or water front facilities. Plenty of fresh water required, and sufficient labor necessary. The plant should be exempt from taxes for ten years, and at least two acres of land free. A fine opportunity for a small Town that wants to grow. Do not wish to create competition with any local establishment Write for particulars

SERTO PACKING CO.

32 North Moore Street
New York, N. Y.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—

St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

ALMOST FRANTIC
Bad Kidney Trouble from Childhood and
We Discouraged. Dean's, However,
Brought Health and Strength.

Mrs. C. Anderson, 4104 W. 22nd St., Chicago, Ill., says: "I had kidney trouble from childhood and three years ago a severe spell developed. If I stooped, a terrible pain took me in the small of my back, and for several minutes I couldn't straighten. Often at night the pain in my back was so bad I had to prop myself up with a pillow. It seemed as if my back would break. Watery sacs formed under my eyes and my feet were so swollen I had to wear slippers. Suddenly dizzy spells came on and pains in my head drove me almost frantic."

"I felt tired and weak and had hardly enough ambition to move. Nothing seemed to help me and I was discouraged until I commenced taking Dean's Kidney Pills. They cured me completely and my health has been of the best ever since. Dean's surely deserves my endorsement." *Sworn to before me,*
FRANK H. POCH, Notary Public.

Get Dean's at Any Store, 6c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

DAIRY



SELECT DAIRY COW BY TYPE

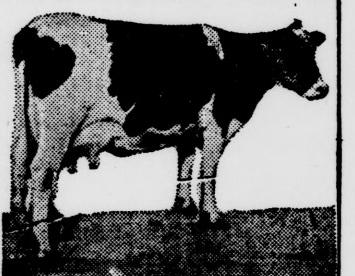
Milk Production and Reproduction Are Essential Functions—Records Are Lacking.

The essential functions of the dairy cow are milk production and reproduction. According to L. W. Wing, Jr., of the Missouri College of Agriculture, the most accurate methods of determining these are:

(1) Milk production by test of the milk scales and the Babcock test;

(2) Reproduction by breeding records.

There is only a small proportion of the cows used for dairy purposes on which such records are kept. This ne-



Champion Dairy Cow.

citates the employment of some other method of selection. In the breeding of high producing animals through several generations it has been observed that there are certain characteristics of the conformation which are correlated with large production. These characteristics are namely: (1) Extreme angular form, carrying no surplus flesh, but in good physical condition. (2) Prominent development of the udder and veins. (3) The symmetrical development of the barrel with large capacity. After one becomes familiar with these external characteristics it is possible to select cows producing 300 pounds of fat per year from those producing 150 pounds. The difficulty comes in picking the animal that will produce 500 pounds of fat per year compared to the one producing 400 pounds.

The selection of animals by this method is rather uncertain. Until records are kept of more animals or some other means devised for selection, the selection by type should be used and it is up to everyone interested in dairy cattle to become familiar with it.

LEGUME HAYS ARE VALUABLE

Utilization of Alfalfa or Clover Party Solves Dairyman's Problem of Feed.

(By G. E. WEAVER, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.)

GERMANS Eat Sea Weeds. Germany is, despite its contrary claims, getting desperate for food. A recent issue of the International Review of Science and Practice of Agriculture announces that the Prussians are eating seaweed as one of the food substitutes. They boil the ill-smelling water and disguise it in cakes, hoping to derive the unquestioned nourishment which it possesses without being too conscious of it. Rhubarb leaves are also used now. Wheat and oats straw is ground, sugar beet seeds are made into meal. Nuts from the forest are collected and made into flour. Grape seeds are saved and ground also. Countless weeds from the fields are cut, dried and boiled in soup.

HEIFERS OF GOOD BREEDING

No Stock More Profitable as They Consume Less Compared With Growth They Make.

No stock pays better to grow at this time than young heifers of good breeding. They consume less feed compared with valuable growth than almost any other animal and there sure will be a good market awaiting them when they begin to be cows. They should be kept thrifty and doing their best, though—and a very little grain will do this.

TWO COMBINATIONS ARE POOR

Good Cow in Hands of Unintelligent Dairyman Is Most Undesirable Dairy Proposition.

A good cow in the hands of a poor dairyman is a poorer proposition than a poor cow in the hands of a good dairyman. Both are very poor combinations, however; a good dairyman will not keep a poor cow more than one season.

STRONG FENCING FOR STOCK

Where This Improvement Has Been Overlooked There Is Sure to Be Trouble in Herds.

Remember that it takes a good strong fence to hold the cows and calves apart during the long winter months, and where this improvement is lacking there is sure to be trouble for you.

Frequent Cream Deliveries. Make as frequent deliveries of your cream as possible. Suit the size of the can to the size of your herd. Ship at least twice a week in winter.

Sufficient Nutriment. The average cow producing 15 pounds of milk a day will get sufficient nutriment from the alfalfa hay and silage.

Qualifies Cow as Desirable. It is the yearly test that qualifies a cow as a desirable animal or not.

CHILDREN WHO ARE SICKLY

Mothers who care for the health of their children should never be without MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN, for use as needed. They tend to Break up Colds, Relieve Feverish Complaints, Headache, Teething disorders and Stomach Troubles. Used by Mothers for 25 years. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price 25 cts. Trial package FREE. Address A. S. OLMSTED, LE ROY, N.Y.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS—take a prompt and effective remedy—that acts quickly and contains no opium. You can get such a remedy by asking for

PISO'S

DOCTOR URGED AN OPERATION

Instead I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Was Cured.

Baltimore, Md.—"Nearly four years I suffered from organic troubles, nervousness and headaches and every month would have to stay in bed most of the time. Treatments would relieve me for a time but my doctor was always urging me to have an operation. My sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before consenting to an operation. I took five bottles of it and it has completely cured me and my work is a pleasure. I tell all my friends who have any trouble of this kind what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me." NELLIE B. BRITTINGHAM, 609 Calverton Rd., Baltimore, Md.

It is only natural for any woman to dread the thought of an operation. So many women have been restored to health by this famous remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, after an operation has been advised that it will pay any woman who suffers from such ailments to consider trying it before submitting to such a trying ordeal.

The Relative Cost.

A physician was called in one of the suburban towns to a boy who was suffering from tonsillitis. The boy's mother was relating the affair to a neighbor of more mature years, commanding the doctor for his treatment. The response of the elderly woman was:

"Well, in old times when a boy had a sore throat we used to take a strip of salt pork and sprinkle it plentifully with pepper and bind it around the boy's throat, but at the present price of salt pork it may be cheaper to have a doctor."

OLD PRESCRIPTION

FOR WEAK KIDNEYS

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products are extensively advertised, all at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten? The reason is plain—the article did not fulfill the promises of the manufacturer. This applies more particularly to a medicine. A medicinal preparation that has real curative value almost sells itself, as like an endless chain system the remedy is recommended by those who have been benefited, to those who are in need of it.

A prominent druggist says, "Take for example Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a preparation I have sold for many years and never hesitate to recommend, for in almost every case it shows excellent results, as many of my customers testify. No other kidney remedy that I know of has so large a sale."

According to sworn statements and verified testimony of thousands who have tried the preparation the success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact that so many people claim it fulfills almost every wish in overcomes kidney, liver and bladder ailments, corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism.

You may receive a sample bottle of Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N.Y., and enclose ten cents; also mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores—Adv.

RESTORANT PERISSE.

Bill—Gee! See these sinews in this chicken's legs!

Gill—Tough, aren't they?

"He was a game rooster, I'll bet."

"Then these are the sinews of war."

UNTHOUGHT OF.

"Was Van Gotrox's death unexpected?"

"Oh, quite! Dolly had refused him only the day before."

PERSONAL TOUCH.

Maisie—Wasn't Ethel amused when she saw your mustache?

Reggie—M'yes; it rather tickles her sometimes!—London Opinion.

RESULTS OF CITY GARDENS.

In most of Europe, and in the largest South American cities, billboards are severely kept within proper bounds, and one is less struck by them than by the posters which give real scope for the artists. In this country, Chicago is perhaps in the vanguard with an excellent ordinance, upheld last year by the Supreme court of the United States, making it illegal to erect a billboard in residential blocks without obtaining the consent in writing of a majority of property owners on both sides of the street, taking out a city permit, and paying fees of \$3 for each 25 linear feet. In Washington, D.C., and Los Angeles, the consent of the residents is similarly required. Ottawa, Canada, has a very rigid ordinance for the control of billboards. Slowly the movement for proper regulation will make progress, and in the end the nuisance will be reckoned among the curious transgressions of American social history.—New York Evening Post.

ROCHAMBEAU.

A new and terrible explosive to which has been given the name Rochambeau, is being used by the French army. The explosive is a powder which upon ignition changes into a molten metal and a very large volume of gas in an infinitely small space of time.

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WATCH YOUR SKIN IMPROVE.

On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. For free sample address "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. 25c Ointment 25 and 50c—Adv.

JUST A FEW SLIPS.

A little boy carrying some eggs home from the shop dropped them.

"Did you break any?" asked his mother when he told her of it.

"No," said the little fellow, "but the shells came off some of 'em!"

BIG PHONE SERVICE.

More than 70,000 cities and towns in the United States use 9,151,211 telephones. It is estimated that an average of 8,000,000,000 messages are sent over these lines annually.—People's Home Journal.

LOOKS BETTER, ANYWAY.

When out in public it is better to hold your head up, whether there is anything in it or not.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

Druggists refund money if FAZO OINTMENT fails to cure itching, blist, bleeding, protruding piles.

For free sample address FAZO, 100 Grand Avenue, Worcester, Mass.

BETTER ONE ENEMY THAT YOU ARE SURE OF THAN A DOZEN DOUBTFUL FRIENDS.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 6-1918.

WHAT NEIGHBORS SAY

Finksburg, Md.—"I want to say to reference to Anuric that I think it is wonderful. My back was so bad when I stooped a few minutes I could scarcely straighten up. I don't think it was more than two days after I began taking Anuric until I saw it was helping me. After using one box I was completely cured, that's saying a great deal for it, as I am over 60 years of age." MARION L. LEISTER.

You will escape many ills and clear up the coated tongue, the sallow complexion, the dull headache, the lazy liver, if you will take a laxative made up of the May apple, leaves of aloes, root of jalap, and sold by druggists as Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Pellets."—Adv.

COLT DISTEMPER

You can prevent this loathsome disease from running through your stable and cure all the colts suffering with it.

SPOHN'S is safe to use on any colt. It is wonderful how

it prevents all distempers, no matter how colts or horses are at any age are exposed.

All good druggists and turf dealers sell SPOHN'S at 70 cents

and in a bottle, 45 and 145 dollars.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., MARY, Indiana, U. S. A.

DOCTOR URGED AN OPERATION

Instead I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Was Cured.

The occasional use of Roman Eye Balsam at night will prevent and relieve eyes, watery eyes, and eye strain. Adv.

INFIRMITY.

Woman—"Cannot you find something to do?" Tramp—"Lady, I'm as incompetent as a crowned head, honest."

To Dyspepsia: Others have found a steady course of Garfield Tea a pleasant means of regaining health. Why not? Adv.

OLD QUESTION.

This year we refrain from asking the annual question: "Can you step inside your coal bin yet?"

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Archibald Fletcher*

In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Maps in Many Colors.

The United States geological survey, department of the interior, printed last year over 4,000,000 copies of geologic, topographic and other maps and folios, many of them in several colors. Some of the geologic maps required as many as 25 printings. The total number of impressions required was 14,000,000.

A CONVERT.

"Are you at work on any spring poetry?"

" Didn't know you like spring poetry?"

"I have taken a great fancy to it lately. It's the only thing I know of that refers with confidence to the possibility of such a thing as warm weather."

PRIVILEGE RESTRICTED.

Bobby was playing he was driving a laundry wagon. He would come to the door and his mamma would give him the package of laundry and soon he would deliver it again to her. The mother, as she received the bundle, said in a burst of affection, "Could you give me a kiss, Bobbie?" Bobbie drew himself up with pride and disdain, "No; laundryman don't kiss my mamma."

NOVELTY.

"Eureka!" means "I have found it."

"Very well. What had Achimedes found?"

James pondered a moment, then ventured hopefully: "The soap."—Country Gentleman.

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

will quiet your cough, soothe the inflammation of a sore throat and lungs, stop irritation in the bronchial tubes, insuring a good night's rest, free from coughing and with easy expectoration in the morning. Made and sold in America for fifty-two years. A wonderful prescription, assisting Nature in building up your general health and throwing off the disease. Especially useful in lung trouble, asthma, croup, bronchitis, etc. For sale in all civilized countries.—Adv.

Public Sale!

The Public Sale of Stock, Farming Implements and Household Furniture on "Bread and Cheese Island" Farm, between Newport and Stanton, will be held

Thursday, February 21st, 1918

At 12 o'clock noon.

E. A. HUGGINS

Public Sale!

The undersigned, will positively sell without reserve at Public Sale, at "Cochran Grange," one mile west of Middletown,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22d, 1918

At 10 o'clock, A. M., Sharp. The following described Personal Property, to-wit:

15 Head of Horses, Mules, Colts

No. 1. SPIDER, blue roan mare, in foal to Jack, 6 years old.

No. 2. ELSIE, bay mare, in foal to Jack, 9 years old.

No. 3. LADY, sorrel mare, in foal to Jack, 8 years old.

No. 4. TOBE, black horse, good worker, 9 years old.

No. 5. BARNEY, black horse, Percheron stock, fine worker, 7 years old.

No. 6. SHERMAN, bay horse, Percheron stock, 4 years old.

No. 7. RUSSELL, bay horse, good driver or worker, 4 years old.

No. 8. APRIL, sorrel mare, Percheron stock, bred to Jack, 3 years old.

Nos. 9 and 10. KATE and DINAH, pair of bay mules, 12 years old, weigh about 1100 lbs. each, for all around team hard to beat.

No. 11. FLASH, black mule, 3 years old, unbroken.

No. 12. TOPSY, yearling Mule, light color.

No. 13. ZIP, weanling mule, color bay.

No. 14. PETE, weanling mule, color black.

No. 15. STARLIGHT, black Spanish Jack, 9 years old, guaranteed, sure foal getter, he has left us nice a lot of colts in this community and surrounding country as ever was dropped and one wishing to see him before day of sale are welcome. Mr. Julian G. Cleaver has sold two of his colts recently coming 3 years old and unbroken, for \$400.

19 Head of Cattle

Consisting of high grade Holstein cows and Heifers, one pure bred Holstein Bull, 7-8 white. 15 Milch cows, one 2 year old Heifer, with calf. Three Yearlings.

NOTICE—I wish to say, as regards this herd of cattle that for a few exceptions they are cows that I raised myself, and taken as a whole I do not think there can be found a better herd of grade Holstein in the State; the dams of the majority of them are cows that will give from 40 to 50 pounds of milk per day, with an average test of 4 per cent, butter fat. Some of these cows were on test during the year 1916. On day of sale will produce records to show the net profit of each cow that was on test. One of these cows is a pure bred registered Holstein and will have calf by her side on day of sale. Anyone wishing to look them over may do so.

HOGS—Four Poland China brood sows will farrow about March 1st. One Gilt brood sow and 7 pigs. 12 shots weighing 90 to 100 pounds.

Farming Implements

One new Ontario grain drill, 13 hoe, has drilled 200 acres; 1 McCormick binder, 1 Oliver gang plow, 2 No. 40 Oliver walking plows, 1 No. 19 Oliver plow, 2 walking cultivators, 3 sulky cultivators, 1 two-section spring-tooth harrow, 1 three-section spring-tooth harrow, 1 wood frame drag harrow, 1 sled corn cutter, new; 2 farm wagons, in good condition; 2 hay ruggings, 1 hay teder, 2 sets wagon harness, lot of plow harness, bridles, collars, 2 and three-horse teams, single trees, hedge knives, corn knives and shovels.

PRODUCE—Potatoes and onions by the bushel.

Terms of Sale

Sums of \$20 and under, cash will be received, paying that amount 10 months credit will be allowed the purchaser giving a bankable note with approved security, interest added from day of sale. Nothing to be removed until settled for.

J. S. MOORE.

EUGENE RACINE, Auctioneer.
JOHN P. COCHRAN, Inside Clerk.
CHARLES F. BEASTON, Outside Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Delaware House, Hockessin, Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1918, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The following described real estate viz: All those two certain parcels or tracts of land with a dwelling house, barn and other buildings thereon erected situate in the Hundred of Mill Creek, County of New Castle and State of Delaware, one of which is bounded as follows to-wit:

Beginning at a stone in a line of George Springer's land and in the middle of the Lime Stone Road; thence north eighty-four degrees and one-quarter east forty-four degrees and five-tenths to a marked tree; thence south six degrees east forty-three and four-tenths perches to a stone; thence south eighty-five degrees and a quarter west sixteen perches and three-tenths to a stone; thence south six degrees and one-quarter east one hundred and two perches and five-tenths to a stone in a line of lands formerly of the heirs of Samuel Lindsey, now of Joseph Mitchell thence by said lands south eighty degrees west forty-three perches and five-tenths to a stone a corner of William Penn's land; thence south one-half line north five degrees and one-half west sixty-nine perches and seven-tenths to a stone; thence north eighteen degrees east forty perches to a stone; thence north twenty-seven and one-half degrees east twenty-five and eight-

tenths perches to a stone in the middle of the lime stone road; thence along said road north forty-three degrees and one-half west twenty-eight perches and five-tenths to the place of beginning. Containing about thirty-four acres of land more or less.

And the other tract beginning at a point in a line of Joseph Mitchell's land, thence north four degrees and one-half west seventy-six perches and nine-tenths to a post in a line of John McEntire's land, thence by said land north seventy-one degrees and ten minutes east fifty-eight perches to a stone in a line of land of George Springer; thence south five degrees and three-quarters east ten perches and six-tenths to a stump a corner of the first mentioned tract; thence the same south fifty-four degrees east thirty-two perches and nine-tenths south twenty-nine degrees and ten minutes west forty perches and eight-tenths to a stone a corner of the same north eighty-seven degrees and three-quarters west fifty-seven perches and one-tenth to the place of beginning. Containing thirty-three acres one rod, and twenty-nine perches of land more or less.

ON THURSDAY THE 21ST DAY OF FEBRUARY 1918, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The following described real estate viz:

All those two certain pieces of land with the brick dwelling thereon being erected, and numbered 817 Anchorage street, situate in the city of Wilmington and State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Anchorage street, at the distance of one hundred and eleven feet westwardly from the westerly side of Stroud street, thence northwardly parallel with Stroud street and passing through the middle of the party wall between the house on this lot and the house next adjoining on the east seventy-two feet and four inches to a point in the southerly side of a three feet wide alley extending parallel with Anchorage street; thence westwardly along the southerly side of the same, a distance of fourteen feet to a point in the northerly side of Broome street, thence northwardly parallel with Stroud street and passing through the middle of the party wall of the house on this lot and the house next adjoining on the west seventy-two feet and four inches to a point in the northerly side of Anchorage street, at the distance of one hundred and twelve feet westwardly from the westerly side of Stroud street, thence northwardly parallel with Stroud street and 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